

The China Mail.

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號七月十一年九百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1890.

Price, \$2 per Month.

日四十月八年寅庚

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALLOA, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOURL, Ludgate Circus, E.C. SAMUEL DRAKE & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street. W. M. WILLS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 15, Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMEDEE PRINCE, 30, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—J. STEWART HAPPER, THE CHURCH EVANGELICAL OFFICE, 52, West 22d Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOURL, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., The APOTHECARY'S CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE STRAITS, &c.—SAYLOR & CO., Singapore. O. BEINZER & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—M. A. DAUZUS, Amoy. N. MOULDS, Foochow. HENDS & CO., Swatow. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALTER, Yunnan.

LAW, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

SEASON 1890-1891.



BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., Ltd.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)

WE have received our New Season's imports direct from the best Growers in England, France and Germany, and are now prepared to execute all orders received for some with prompt and careful attention.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES for ordering from (containing hints for gardening) will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON \$5 to \$10 ALLOWED 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON OVER \$10 ALLOWED AN EXTRA 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

SINGLE PACKETS AT LIST PRICES.

WATSON'S

PATENT DRYING BOTTLES.

By the use of these Bottles, SEEDS, and GOODS of all kinds, that are susceptible to the destroying influence of moisture can be kept in good condition everywhere.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, September, 1890. 1655

Banks.

NOTICE E.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No deposit may be deposited more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositor, in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their option transfers the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. annually will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked 'On Hongkong Savings' Bank' is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

THOMAS JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 18, 1890. 1724

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000.

Paid-up CAPITAL.....\$50,000.

LONDON: 4, Threadneedle Street, West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives Money on Deposit, Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, Issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS: Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" " 4 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,

Manager.

Hongkong, September 4, 1890. 1502

PINK.

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 525.

A N Emergency MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FIBRE-MASON HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 7th Instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. VISITING BRETHREN are cordially INVITED.

Hongkong, October 7, 1890. 1718

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. L. DAWNTON, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—J. S. MORRIS, Esq.

E. DAVIES, Esq. S. G. MICHAESEN,

W. H. FOWLES, Esq.

L. F. FERDINAND, Esq.

H. J. KERWICH, Esq.

ALEX. MC CONACHIE, Esq.

Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, T. JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, JOHN WALTER, Esq.

CHINIAN BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ORDERS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

THOMAS JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 11, 1890. 363

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventeenth Ordinary Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Society will be held at its HEAD OFFICE, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th October next, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statements of Accounts for the year 1889 and for the half-year ending 30th June, 1890.

The TRUST for BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 4th to 13th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 27, 1890. 1685

ROUVER, GUILLET & Cie., COGNAC, France.

For Ten Years

THE LARGEST SHIPPERS

of BULK

BRANDY.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS DIRECT

AS TO

LONDON BRANCH,

ROUVER, GUILLET & CO.,

59, Mark Lane, London, E.C.

14th August, 1890. 1443

THE IMURIS MINES, LIMITED.

THE FINAL CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS

per Share will be due on the First of November, 1890, and SHAREHOLDERS are requested to pay the same to the

Under-signed by BANK DEMAND DRAFT on London in favor of ourselves, or on or before that date.

All CALLS UNPAID on the 1st November, will be liable to INTEREST at the Rate of

Eight PER CENT. per annum.

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 27, 1890. 1689

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP NECKAR,

FROM BREMEN AND PORTS

OF CALL.

THE above-named Steamer having ar-

rived, Consignee of Cargo are hereby

informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

OPTIONAL CARGO will go on to

Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before This Afternoon, the 5th Inst., at 4 p.m.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th Instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods

are to be left in the Godowns, where they

will be examined on THURSDAY, the 9th

Instant, at 4 p.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 11th

Instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 5, 1890. 1736

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP PARTHIA,

FROM VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA

AND NAGASAKI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-

signee of Cargo are hereby requested

to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-

signature, and take immediate delivery of

their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the

Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-

sигнee's risk and expense.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 2, 1890. 1718

FINAL NOTICE.

HOLDERS of SHARES on which the

CALL of (\$4) Four Dollars per

Share, due 16th November, 1890, has not

been Paid, are hereby notified, that unless the said CALL, together with INTEREST thereon at the Rate of 12 1/2 per cent. per annum be PAID to the Under-signed, 6, Ico House Lane, on or before 15th October, 1890, the said Share will be liable to be FORFEIT-ED, and under the Provisions of Section X Subsection VIII of the Company's Articles of Association, the Board will pass the necessary Resolution for the forfeiture of such Shares.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

CHARLES F. HARTON,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, October 2, 1890. 1718

TO LET.

Permit from 1st November, 1890.

FIRST FLOOR No. 1—BLUE BUILDINGS

apply to

<p

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

GRACIE PLAISTE'S
"MY SWEETHEART"
COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
Under the patronage of H.E. the Administrator, Hon. F. FLEMING, C.M.G., and by special request.

'LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.'

will be repeated.

THURSDAY.

Byron's Farce Comedy,
"T'N'C L'E."

Box Plan at Messrs KELLY & WALSH,
CHAS. HARDING,
Manager.

Hongkong, October 7, 1890. 1733

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTIFICATION—No. 000.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO AND
LABUAN.

REVENUE FARMS FOR 1891.

THE GOVERNMENT are prepared to Re-
ceive TENDERS for the following
FARMS for 1891.—

1. The *Opium Farm*.—Including the sole
right to import raw or manufactured Opium
for consumption in the Colony of Labuan
and its Dependencies, and in the State or
District of British North Borneo to which
the Farm applies, and to procure and sell
and/or to license others to prepare and sell
Opium, Quandong and Opium Drugs.

The Regulations governing the Farm are
contained in Labuan Ordinance No. II, of
1873, adopted in British North Borneo, and
in Notification No. 111 of 1889.

The Maximum retail price allowed by
the Regulations are as follows:—

Table.	Chops.	Hongs.	8 c.
6	8	0	10.00
3	2	0	5.00
0	6	2	1.00
0	2	9	0.60
1	0	0	0.10
0	1	0	0.02
1 Ball	40.00

2. The *Spirit Farm*.—Including the sole
right to import and to sell and/or to license
others to import and sell Chinese Wines
and Spirituous Liquors of Chinese manufac-
ture and the sole right to sell and/or to issue
retail and wholesale licenses to sell all other
Wines, Beer and Spirituous Liquors.

The Farm is governed by Proclamations
No. V III, of 1869, and III, of 1888.

3. The *Pawnbroking Farm*.—Including
the sole right to keep and/or to license
others to keep Pawnbroking Establishments.

The Farm is governed by Labuan Or-
dnance No. III of 1872, and Notification
No. 131, of 1889.

4. The *Gambling Restriction Farm*.—
Including the sole right to keep and/or to
license others to keep Gambling houses,
and to issue permits to Gamblers.

The Farm is governed by Proclamations
No. II of 1883 and VII of 1889 and Notifi-
cation No. 108 of 1889. It does not ex-
tend to Labuan.

5. The *Customs Farm*.—Including the
sole right to collect all Import and Export
Duties, payable to Government, viz.—On
the East Coast—Ex-Port District on Rattan,
Gutta, Wax, Birds-nest, Timber, and all
jungle and sea produce. Import Duties on
Tobacco, Spirits, Salt and Matches. On
the West Coast—Export Duties on all
jungle and sea produce, the same as for
East Coast District. Import Duties on
Salt, Spirits, Tobacco, Matches, Iron, Brass
and Cloth.

6. The *Blackian Farm*.—Including the
sole right to catch shrimps and to manufac-
ture Blackian and/or to license others to
catch shrimps and to manufacture Blackian.

7. The *Birds-nest Farm*, *Devon Bay*.—In-
cluding the sole right to collect the Govern-
ment Share of 10% on all nests from Macao
and Segalong Caves.

A separate Tender must be submitted for
each of the above Farms.

Each tender may be for one or more of
the following Districts or places, and if the
Farm of more than one of the Districts or
places mentioned is applied for, a separate
Tender should be submitted for each
District or place, viz.:—

1. The whole State of British North
Borneo, extending from Sipitong River in
Padas Bay on the West Coast to
Sibucco Bay on the East Coast, and
also the Colony of Labuan and its
Dependencies, as regards the Opium
Farm only.

2. The East Coast District from Tanjong
Inarutang to Sibucco Bay, including
Darvel, Lubuk, Sugut, and Sandakan
Bays, Kinabatangan, Segama and all
rivers within the District.

3. The Simporna District from Simporna
to Batu Negat.

4. The West Coast District: from Tan-
jung Inarutang on the North to Sipitong
and Balambangan Islands also the
Colony of Labuan as regards Opium
only.

5. Kudat District.—From Tanjung In-
arutang to Sampangmang Point in-
cluding all Rivers in Marudu Bay and
the Islands of Banquey and Balan-
bangan.

6. Gaya District.—From Sampangmang
Point to Bangawan River, including
Tampasuk, Abai, Ambong, Sulaman,
Tuaran, Gaya Bay, Putatan, Papar,
Kinabatangan and all Rivers south to and
including Bangawan.

7. Padas District.—From Kuala Penyu
to Sipitong, including Klias, Padas-
Danit, and Padas Besar and all Rivers
south to and including Sipitong; also
including the Colony of Labuan as re-
gards Opium only.

8. The Colony of Labuan and its De-
pendencies.—For the Opium Farm only.

Each Tender should state the monthly
payments for the year 1891.

Tenders for the Farms for separate Pro-
vinces, such as Kudat, Gaya, Padas, Darvel
Bay or Labuan will be received by the
OFFICER-IN-CHARGE of the Province, or
Colony on or before 13th of November.

The Government does not bind itself to
accept the highest or any Tender.

Each Tender should specify in full the
Names, Residences, and occupation of the
Persons tendering, and should give similar
information as to the proposed securities.

Persons who do not wish to Tender in
their own Names may use a number of not
less than 3 figures; but the doing so

To-day's Advertisements.

Business Notices.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COY, LTD.)

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS.

NEW GOODS
NOVELTIES.

FOR THE COMING SEASONS.
DRESS-MAKING AND MILLINERY by Experienced European Assistants.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LTD.
37 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. 1729

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON HAMBURG &
ANTWERP, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship
Carmarthenshire,
Captain CLARKE, will be
despatched as above TO-
MORROW, the 8th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 7, 1890. 1649

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

The Co's Steamship
Mogue,
Capt. G. H. COOKE, Commander,
will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 9th Instant, at Daylight.

This Steamer has superior Passenger
Accommodation.

For Freight, &c., apply to
ARNHOLD, KAHRSER & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 7, 1890. 1716

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship
Yokohama,
Capt. GOLDING, will be
despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 9th Instant, at Daylight, instead of as previously advertised.

This Steamer has superior Passenger
Accommodation.

For Freight, &c., apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 7, 1890. 1721

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE STEAMSHIP OCEANIC will be
despatched from San Francisco, via
Amoy and Yokohama, on THURSDAY,
October 9th, 1890, at 1 p.m., Collection
being made at Yokohama, with steamer
from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; and will be received at
the Company's Office until 6 p.m. on the
previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco 1,225.00

To San Francisco and return, 1,937.50
available for 6 months.

To Liverpool 3,560

To London 3,300.

To other European ports at 10% higher
rates. Special reduced rates granted to
Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and
the Imperial Chinese Customs, to obtain
on application.

Passengers by this Line have the option
of proceeding Overland by the Southern
Pacific or connecting Lines, Central Pacific,
Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific
Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-
embarking at San Francisco for China or
Japan, or the reverse within one year will be
allowed a discount of 10%.

This allowance does not apply to those from China
and Japan to Europe.

Complaints Invited to accept, cargo
destined to points beyond San Francisco,
in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office, addressed to the Col-
lector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agents of the
Company, No. 60, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HANNAH,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 7, 1890. 1623

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED.
C H E M I S T R Y.

SELECT MEDICINAL PREPARA-
TORIES.

DAKIN'S EFFERVESCENT SINGLE
SEIDLITZ POWDER.—A careful
examination and analysis of the German
Soda Water enabled us to combine
the ingredients in one powder, and to pre-
sent it in a pleasant form, which cannot
disagree with the most delicate stomach. It
is an improvement upon the ordinary Sidlitz
Powder, and may be given with great ad-
vantage to adults and children.—Per bottle,
75 Cents. \$8.00 per dozen.

DAKIN'S APERIENT OXYGENISED
SALINE POWDER.—Forms a delicious
summer beverage, which in warm and
tropical climates will be found of great value
for its cooling and refreshing properties. It
not only relieves thirst, but furnishes to the
system a supply of Oxygen, which, in cases
of exhaustion, feverishness, and languid cir-
culation, refreshes and invigorates the
depressed state of the nervous power, whether
proceeding from residence in a warm
climate, or the result of any functional
derangement of the stomach and liver. The
value of this over other effervescent pre-
parations is evident from the popularity
which it has obtained both in England and
the East.—25 Cents per bottle. \$8.00 per
dozen.

FLUID EXTRACT OF CASCARA
SAGRADA (*Rhamnus Purshiana*).—A tonic
laxative, much used, and strongly recom-
mended in habitual constipation. Unlike
other medicines of this class, the dose,
instead of having to be increased, may be
diminished till constipation ceases.—Per
bottle, \$1.

1890

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW
Shipping.

Noon.—Tea leaves for London.

Noon.—Carmarthenshire leaves for Ham-
burg, &c.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, October 9.—

9 p.m.—Performance at the City Hall.

FRIDAY, October 10.—

8.30 p.m.—Meeting of British Mercantile
Marine Officers' Association at the
Marine Hotel, Praya West.

SATURDAY, October 11.—

2 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture,
etc., at No. 44, Lyndhurst Terrace.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Chinese Porce-
lains, &c., at Mr. G. L. Lomont's.

Goods per Neckar undelivered after this
date subject to return.

MONDAY, October 13.—

Noon.—Meeting of The Union Insurance
Society of Canton, Ltd., at its Head
Office, Hongkong.

4 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Shau-
kiwan Bay.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Eothen Mark Lodge.

TUESDAY, October 14.—

Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of The
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., at Messrs
Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Office.

Colonel and with the large array of
public works. Moreover, if we are to
rely on the figures quoted in the Report on the Blue Books and
Departmental Reports for 1889, the mean estimated population fell from
215,500 in 1888 to 194,452 in 1889, the latter figures being the lowest since 1885. The
decrease in the population has not yet af-
fected the revenue of the Colony, but unless checked it must fall sooner or later.
Our liabilities have also been increased.
The rise in the salaries of officials will en-
tail an expenditure of \$47,000. The Colony
will not judge this sum if there is a cor-
responding improvement in the service and if we have not a repetition of the defalcation
that have caused a loss this year of
\$6,000. But this increase is small com-
pared with the additional military expendi-
ture. The War Office throws off the mask.
We have to pay the doubled contribution
whether the troops arrive or not, because
the military authorities have been so kind
as not to make us pay the whole cost of

The full text of the Secretary of State's despatch with reference to the services of officials will be found on the fourth page.

We are asked to call attention to the fact that all matches for the 4-class tennis vacancies must be finished by Tuesday next.

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the O.B.S. Co.'s. *Indarina*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port this morning.

We have received an appeal for subscription for the relief of the destitute population about Tientsin. A vast tract of country, some idea of the extent of which may be formed by drawing a circle the diameter of which would be a line from Peking to Taku, was inundated with water. Houses and crops were swept away. Many were drowned, and it is estimated that something like four million souls in Northern China will until the next wheat harvest, that is till May 1891, be absolutely dependent on charity. The amount of money and of grain commuted into its money value actually appropriated, according to official records, is about £1,000,000, with collections in progress will be increased to £1,000,000. This of course will only touch the fringe of the destitution, and an appeal has been made to foreign charity. We have no doubt from the character of those who have taken the relief work in hand that the money given will be well spent. The object in view is to apply the gifts so as not merely to save a certain number of miserable lives for a few months but to preserve the integrity of many honest families and to enable them to plough and sow when the waters have subsided. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank will be glad to receive subscriptions from all who may be disposed to help in this relief work. After the great efforts they made two years ago, Europeans are, we fear, not very charitably disposed, more especially as it is known that the Chinese did not profit by the rude lesson that was taught them. But it must be remembered that the Chinese are not the only people who have not been able to control floods, as the recent news from Austria-Hungary, India and other places shows, and it is hard to see how mortal stars when a little money will save their lives.

H. J. Bryson's popular comedy, 'Our Boys,' was performed by Gracie Plaisted's Company at the Theatre Royal last night, before a fairly large audience. It afforded the first chance that some of the members of the company had since they came here of showing what they could do, and they certainly made the most of it. Although the first act was decidedly slow the piece on the whole went very satisfactorily, and the audience were by no means niggardly with their applause. Mr. D. C. Smith was a great favorite at *Perky Middlewick*. The chief drawback, if not the only one, in his impersonation of the part lay in the fact that he did not quite look like the prosperous buttermilk. His acting in a great measure atoned for this, however, and taken altogether his performance was one on which he may be congratulated. Mr. Hartley was less successful as Sir Geoffrey Charnpneys, giving the part a prairies and impudicly that do not belong to it. Although there was nothing especially meritorious in the acting of Mr. L'Estrange as *Talbot Charnpneys* or in that of Mr. Webb as *Charley Middlewick*, both parts were carefully and intelligently interpreted. Miss Plaisted succeeded in investing the part of *Bellatrix*, the 'slav', with more than ordinary interest and was very amusing. Miss Tamra deserves a special word of praise for the clever and vivacious manner in which she played the part of *Mary Metre*. Miss Deane, as *Clarissa Charnpneys* and Miss Lawrence as *Violé Metre* were fairly successful. To-night, when the performance will be under the patronage of the Acting Governor, there will be a repetition of 'Little Lord Fauntleroy.'

Police Inspector Quincey had a rather exciting and dangerous interview with a Chinese desperado yesterday, whom he arrested on a charge of murder and burglary, under an extradition warrant. The Inspector, accompanied by Sergt. Hadden and Mclver and three lukeks went to look for the alleged murderer in East Street, Taipingshan, where he was supposed to be hiding. It was decided to make a simultaneous search of three houses, and the Inspector, who had a lukek with him, happened to drop on the man he was seeking. Quincey's size is not so imposing as his pluck, and the 'wanted' man, who is a powerful ruffian, seems to have thought it worth while to show fight. Accordingly a very long struggle ensued which seemed likely to end in a tragedy, for the prisoner drew a revolver, and pressing the muzzle against Quincey's chest, pulled the trigger. He had apparently forgotten that he was not carrying it in his pocket. The sight of the weapon appeared to have reminded the natives next morning after a struggle with some of them. Although the villagers had agreed to accept \$6, they repented of the bargain and demanded \$8, which so enraged the foreigner who went to take delivery of the balloon that he took forcible possession, notwithstanding the efforts of the natives to stop his carriage.

A PENANG correspondent writes:—A rather smart stratagem, with the object of defeating the cause of justice, was recently put into practice by a couple of gentlemen, at Penang. It was on a Saturday afternoon, 'when darkness began to creep on the face of the earth,' that one among a number of ladies and gentlemen who were discussing the latest *ad rit* at the Golf Club, observed a couple of men sneaking about the bamboo bush hard by. With the prospect of a tussle with a would-be robber or an assassin, some gallant men rushed out only to discover that these men were the myrmidons of the *tsar* in quest of an individual from a neighbouring Native State who had unaccountably failed to settle his little bill on the eve of his departure to Europe, and who happened to be among the company. This gentleman, at first, conceived the idea of giving the bill-biff the slip and persuading a friend to exchange his coat and cap, and this being done, he walked out unobserved. Subsequently, the bill-biff marched up to his supposed victim, and in a pompous tone said he was arrested. 'He was in the name of the Queen.' The uncomprehending *tsar* laughed quietly, and the Inspector, who had a lukek with him, was seeking, who was quickly relieved from the scene, greatly crest-fallen, and stamping a scarcely audible speech. —*Singapore Free Press*.

ACCORDING to a telegram just received, an interim dividend of 8/- per share on the £13 paid-up shares of the China Shippers Mutual Steam Navigation Company has been declared, which will be payable in London, Shanghai and Hongkong simultaneously on the 25th October.

The accident to the *Fletching* has proved more serious than at first anticipated, as there is great difficulty in getting the broken shaft out of the stern tube.

It is curious how little some people know about natural history. One question which Captain Paterson was asked about his accident was:—'And did the elephant bite you very hard?'—*Regimental News*.

Porow is to be sent back to Hongkong. At the Mixed Court, Shanghai, the other day he was charged with obtaining money and goods by false pretences, and with having no visible lawful means of subsistence. He denied the charge, but was ordered to be deported by the police, to the port from which he last came.

A CHINESE correspondent writes under date the 25th instant to the *N.C. Daily News*:—

'It is said to be quite decided that the Viceroy Li will not visit Port Arthur this year. The *Pingtung* will not be docked for another week from now; her crew have great difficulty in keeping pace with the tides, and will be obliged to work auxiliary pump.'

The Shanghai Chrono and Photo-Lithographic Company Ltd., with a capital of £10,000, has been successfully floated, and has already taken over several large contracts in addition to the ordinary work which has been carried on without interruption during the formation of the Company. Among the shareholders are several Chinese officials, some of whom are largely interested in the concern. —*Shanghai Mercury*.

The *N.C. Daily News* says:—Owing to a difficulty with the P. & O. Co. arising out of an alleged breach of agreement with the other steamer companies, shippers have requested the Mutual Co. to put the *Moeyne* on Marsailles. This has been done and the steamer will be the first English steamer, outside the mail lines, to take waste silk to Marsailles.

An old and very popular resident of Shanghai has passed away in the person of Mr. Frank J. Green, the name of whose death at home was received by wire at Shanghai the other day. Mr. Green came originally to China about 1863 to join the firm of Gilman & Co., and was subsequently with Mr. David Reid, and afterwards for many years with Messrs. Russell & Co. His loss is much regretted.

H. E. Li Hung Chang has placed Mr. Ma Kien-chong in charge of the Shanghai Kien Chon Cloth Mill Co., and has authorised him to assist the company by the loan of the Jen Si Ho Inuira & Co. The Viceroy represents that this money has hitherto been only earning five cent, while the Cotton Mill is to pay six cent, per annum for the loan, and the shareholders are profited by his guarantee.

The Peking correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes on the 24th September:—

'There is not much news of importance to send you by opportunity. I hear that you, and which it was rumoured had been

practically settled with some German finan-

cers, has not yet been definitely ar-

anged, and that it is doubtful whether the

business will go to Germany after all; but it is exceedingly difficult to get at the facts of the case. It is stated that the China Railways Company has received permission to extend its Kaiping line to Shan-

haiwan.'

We hear from home that the market is full of unprofitable concessions, and flooded with shares. Yet more companies are projected to deal with districts in Pahang. The promoters of one, in the Lower Pahang, Pahang, propose a capital of £30,000, the vendor to get cash £10,000 and shares £15 0 0. The Sultan of Pahang, £5,60; Working Capital £30,000. Promotion costs £20,000. The property has been reported on by a well-known mining expert in the chief metal, and incur a royalty of 8 per cent, gold paying 6 per cent. Rumour has it that the earned money has already been paid to the Sultan, and the prospect of getting the company duly floated is considered very doubtful. —*Singapore Free Press*.

The *N.C. Daily News* says:—Prof. Van Tassell's balloon on Saturday fell outside the Hongkong boundary line after bumping along the ground for a short time. The natives then took possession of it and refused to give it up as they said it had demolished one of their houses in its descent. They showed a building with the roof partially ruined in proof of their statement, but as the grass was growing through the bricks and tiles on the ground, it seems evident that the damage to the roof was not of recent date. They, however, demanded \$12 for the damage alleged to have been done, finally reducing their claim to \$8, which so enraged the foreigner who went to take delivery of the balloon that he took forcible possession, notwithstanding the efforts of the natives to stop his carriage.

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Mr. Watson's office appears to be half of the Chinese authorities and the passenger is detained by Mr. Williamson.

On the 238 Englishmen on the Yokohama jury list only twelve have declined to sign the anti-conditional-revision resolutions, and some of these are only deterred by private reasons. The same result is expected among the citizens of other nationalities.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to supply the Shanghai Fire Brigade with ponies for the horse reals, but from the opinions expressed it seems the innovation is not looked upon with unmixed pleasure by some of the firemen. —*N.C. Daily News*.

The Japanese native papers give publicity to the rumour that the information which gave rise to the Public Hall meeting at Yokohama was disclosed by a Minister at a recent banquet. They also state that a number of Americans in Yokohama are in favour of Vicecount Aoki's proposals and that they are much interested in the conduct of the Minister referred to.

The *Regimental News* says:—Capt. Paterson left Yokohama on the 21st ulto. under urgent telegraphic instructions from Admiral Balknap, the U.S. *Alliance*, now in Yokohama, being under orders to proceed to the Caroline Islands in consequence of trouble having arisen there between the Roman Catholic and Protestant converts. Owing, however, to three or four of his officers having been granted sick leave she will make up her complement from the steamer. It is somewhat extraordinary that a vessel attached to the Asiatic station should have to proceed on the lengthy voyage the *Alliance* now has before her. Owing to the absence of coal in the *Caroline*, the vessel will proceed under sail the whole way, reserving her bunkers, which have been filled to their utmost capacity in Yokohama, for use on the way back, when the prevailing winds will be more or less adverse. The nearest coaling place is stated to be Brisbane. Under ordinary circumstances the *Stardust* would have remained here until Yokohama was declared an unfree port, when she was to have proceeded thereto to get a new slate.

A MEMBER of the Singapore Cricket Club with a turn for humour, suggests that the B class of cricket players should challenge the A class in the same way as the B tennis men can challenge any of the A tennis players. He proposes a single-wicket match, the challenger and challenged to be left to fight it out without assistance in bowling and fielding to each other's bat. He instances a precedent where two claimants for admission to a school football team were placed each at one of the goals, the ball placed in midfield, and at a given signal the two rushed at the ball, he who succeeded in getting it through his opponent's goal being chosen into the team. As a cricket's position depends partly upon the chances of play he may have had, it would perhaps be productive of much amusement if some form of challenge could be devised, say in the form of a fixed number of innings, taken alternately, against a couple of A class bowlers, with three fielders of whom the antagonist must be one. This could be played at an end not any afternoon, and would probably not interfere with anything else going on at the same time. —*Singapore Free Press*.

A LEADING article in the *Lat Pau* of Singapore, with a turn for humour, suggests that the B class of cricket players should challenge the A class in the same way as the B tennis men can challenge any of the A tennis players. He proposes a single-wicket match, the challenger and challenged to be left to fight it out without assistance in bowling and fielding to each other's bat. He instances a precedent where two claimants for admission to a school football team were placed each at one of the goals, the ball placed in midfield, and at a given signal the two rushed at the ball, he who succeeded in getting it through his opponent's goal being chosen into the team. As a cricket's position depends partly upon the chances of play he may have had, it would perhaps be productive of much amusement if some form of challenge could be devised, say in the form of a fixed number of innings, taken alternately, against a couple of A class bowlers, with three fielders of whom the antagonist must be one. This could be played at an end not any afternoon, and would probably not interfere with anything else going on at the same time. —*Singapore Free Press*.

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THE SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

DEBATE ON THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
The following despatch was laid before the Legislative Council yesterday by command of the Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, for 1891:—

Downing Street, 19th June, 1890.

Sir,—I have had under consideration Sir G. W. Des Vœux's Despatch No. 389 of 23rd December last and No. 395 of 30th December, forwarded the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the necessity of increasing the salaries of public officers in Hongkong.

2. I am unable to accept the proposal that the salaries of any officers should be fixed at sterling, and paid each year in variable numbers of dollars, according to the percentage of exchange during the preceding year, as in the silver-using Colonies the salaries of the servants of the Colonial Government must be calculated and paid in the local currency of the Colony which employs them. No exception can be made in favour of Hongkong, as regards this principle.

3. In other respects, however, I am prepared generally to accept the proposals of the Committee, and am willing that the salaries of those officers which are usually filled by candidates from England should be paid into the public Treasury, the salaries which they receive being calculated to cover the performance of the duties for which such fees may have hitherto been drawn.

The general revision of the salaries of public officers seems to afford a favourable opportunity for promoting this reform.

4. As bearing on the general question of emoluments, I may mention that I have also had under my consideration your Despatch No. 104 of the 15th of April last, regarding the proposed establishment of a Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund. The number of cases of compassionate grants allowed to the families of deceased officers in Hongkong, makes it very desirable in my opinion that such a fund should be established and that it should be compulsory on all officers in future appointed to the permanent service of the Colony, to contribute to it. In the case of these officers not appointed from England who are about to receive 20 per cent, I think the Government would be within its rights in stipulating that the present increase in their salaries should be regarded as conditional on their joining the Fund when it is started. But the higher officer at present in the service, (appointed from England), many of whom have doubtless already insured their lives, may be left at liberty to join or not, as they please.

12. Turning next to exceptions which must be made to this general proportionate increase of salaries:—

(1) I think that Cadets will be sufficiently paid if they are given \$1,600 a year, (instead of \$1,200 their present pay), and posed Cadets \$1,800 as at present. These rates have just been fixed at the Straits Settlements, and it is desirable that the two Colonies should be on the same footing in regard to these initial appointments.

(2) As regards the Police Department, I agree with Sir W. Des Vœux that considering the special privileges attached to that Department, the European Members of the Force need not be granted so large an increase as the regular Civil Servants appointed from this Country, and I am willing to approve the scale of increases proposed by him for officers of this class, subject to the reduction of the rate of exchange for leave salaries and pensions, specified in paragraph 7 of the present despatch, but the 1st and 2nd Class Inspectors may be given \$1,368 and \$1,032, respectively, these being slightly higher rates than Sir W. Des Vœux proposed, in order that they may not suffer any reduction in the rates of pension which they have a right to expect under the existing rules.

13. The salaries of the Assistant Schoolmasters, of the Surveyor General, and of certain subordinate Members of the Public Works Department, have already been dealt with in my despatch on the Estimates for this year, and I hope to address you shortly on the other Members of that Department, in time to admit of the revised salaries being entered on next year's Estimates.

6. In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, the general increase in salaries should be accompanied by a withdrawal of the privilege now enjoyed by a few officers of making family remittances at the rate of 4/2d. to the dollar, and in future such remittances cannot be allowed in any case at a higher rate than that of the market. In regard also to the issue of leave pay and pension, the officers must, as I have intimated, submit, in consideration of the large increase now granted, to some curtailment of the privileges which they have hitherto enjoyed.

6. The present additions to the emoluments of public officers are sanctioned mainly in consequence of the increased cost of living in the Colony. There is not therefore the same necessity for increasing the rates of pension and leave salary to be drawn in this country, where the cost of living is actually less and not more than it was some years ago. These considerations have already received their due weight in the two other Eastern Colonies of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, and it is obviously equitable that the principles applied in these Colonies should also be applied to Hongkong. When twenty per cent. was added in Ceylon to the salaries of certain offices, the benefit was re-inforced by the condition that the recipients should in future receive their leave salaries and pensions at 1/10d. the Rupee instead of 2/-. Similarly the Straits Settlements of the Rupee was reduced from 4/2d. to 4/- in the case of all officers newly appointed or receiving substantial promotion subsequent to 1876, and again within the last few months, on the occasion of the salaries of certain classes of offices being still further increased, it was decided that where the increases amounted to 10 per cent. at least, those who benefited should only be entitled to receive their pensions eventually at 3/8 the dollar instead of 4/-; but I allowed the 4/- rate to remain in force for purposes of leave salaries, as I considered that to fix leave pay at 3/8 to the dollar, would have put an undue strain on the resources of civil servants requiring to take leave on half salary, the consequence being perhaps to make it difficult for them to avail themselves of the proper amount of leave, when necessary for their health and efficiency.

7. The present opportunity should be taken to bring the two dollar-using Colonies into line in this respect. The holders therefore of those offices, to which an increase of at least 14 per cent. is now given, will in future draw their leave salaries in this Country at 4/- instead of 4/2d. the dollar, and their ultimate pensions at 3/8d. the dollar. I have adopted 14 per cent. because \$114 at 9/8d. is rather more than \$100 at 4/2d. This change will apply to those cases where increases were sanctioned in my Despatch No. 97 of 18th April last, in which I dealt with the Estimates for 1890. I may remind you that the probability of this decision was intimated in the Postscript to that despatch. It will also be the rule for all new appointments to the service, and for all future promotions to any of the offices now receiving at least 14 per cent. Such officers on the other hand as now receive no increase, or an increase of less than 14 per cent. to their present emoluments, will continue to be entitled to the 4/2d. rate of exchange for leave salaries and pensions, so long as they hold their present appointments on the same salaries.

8. As regards personal allowances, I may observe where such an allowance has been given in consideration of exceptional personal qualifications, or length of service, it may, if you see no objection, be continued at its present rate to the existing holder of the office, while the permanent salary of the office itself receives an increase of 35 or 20 per cent. on the rate prevailing in 1876; but where the allowance has been given

since 1875 on the ground of insufficiency of salary attached to the post, such personal allowances must, of course, be taken into account as part of the authorized increase on the 1875 rate of salary, and be merged in the future salary of the post. In all cases where it is considered proper, on this principle, to continue the separate personal allowances or part of it, I desire to receive from you a report referring me to the correspondence in which the allowance was originally approved.

9. The papers accompanying Sir W. Des Vœux's Despatch of 23rd December last, do not receipt what officers have two quarters or more in receipt of house allowances, fees, or other emoluments. I would observe, however, that the increase now sanctioned of 35 or 20 per cent. on the 1875 standard, is to be understood to be the sum of gross emoluments as compared with the gross emoluments received in that year. I request that in sending home the list of revised emoluments, as drawn up in accordance with my present instructions, it may be clearly shown in every case what were the gross emoluments in 1875, and what it is proposed that they should be for the future. This you will perceive will involve furnishing an estimate of the annual value of four quarters in case where they are allowed.

10. You are aware that if it is an object of policy with this Department that fees should be retained by officers and should be paid into the public Treasury, the salaries which they receive being calculated to cover the performance of the duties for which such fees may have hitherto been drawn. The general revision of the salaries of public officers seems to afford a favourable opportunity for promoting this reform.

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(2) As regards the Police Department, I agree with Sir W. Des Vœux that considering the special privileges attached to that Department, the European Members of the Force need not be granted so large an increase as the regular Civil Servants appointed from this Country, and I am willing to approve the scale of increases proposed by him for officers of this class, subject to the reduction of the rate of exchange for leave salaries and pensions, specified in paragraph 7 of the present despatch, but the 1st and 2nd Class Inspectors may be given \$1,368 and \$1,032, respectively, these being slightly higher rates than Sir W. Des Vœux proposed, in order that they may not suffer any reduction in the rates of pension which they have a right to expect under the existing rules.

13. The salaries of the Assistant Schoolmasters, of the Surveyor General, and of certain subordinate Members of the Public Works Department, have already been dealt with in my despatch on the Estimates for this year, and I hope to address you shortly on the other Members of that Department, in time to admit of the revised salaries being entered on next year's Estimates.

6. In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, the general increase in salaries should be accompanied by a withdrawal of the privilege now enjoyed by a few officers of making family remittances at the rate of 4/2d. to the dollar, and in future such remittances cannot be allowed in any case at a higher rate than that of the market. In regard also to the issue of leave pay and pension, the officers must, as I have intimated, submit, in consideration of the large increase now granted, to some curtailment of the privileges which they have hitherto enjoyed.

6. The present additions to the emoluments of public officers are sanctioned mainly in consequence of the increased cost of living in the Colony. There is not therefore the same necessity for increasing the rates of pension and leave salary to be drawn in this country, where the cost of living is actually less and not more than it was some years ago. These considerations have already received their due weight in the two other Eastern Colonies of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, and it is obviously equitable that the principles applied in these Colonies should also be applied to Hongkong. When twenty per cent. was added in Ceylon to the salaries of certain offices, the benefit was re-inforced by the condition that the recipients should in future receive their leave salaries and pensions at 1/10d. the Rupee instead of 2/-. Similarly the Straits Settlements of the Rupee was reduced from 4/2d. to 4/- in the case of all officers newly appointed or receiving substantial promotion subsequent to 1876, and again within the last few months, on the occasion of the salaries of certain classes of offices being still further increased, it was decided that where the increases amounted to 10 per cent. at least, those who benefited should only be entitled to receive their pensions eventually at 3/8 the dollar instead of 4/-; but I allowed the 4/- rate to remain in force for purposes of leave salaries, as I considered that to fix leave pay at 3/8 to the dollar, would have put an undue strain on the resources of civil servants requiring to take leave on half salary, the consequence being perhaps to make it difficult for them to avail themselves of the proper amount of leave, when necessary for their health and efficiency.

7. The present opportunity should be taken to bring the two dollar-using Colonies into line in this respect. The holders therefore of those offices, to which an increase of at least 14 per cent. is now given, will in future draw their leave salaries in this Country at 4/- instead of 4/2d. the dollar, and their ultimate pensions at 3/8d. the dollar. I have adopted 14 per cent. because \$114 at 9/8d. is rather more than \$100 at 4/2d. This change will apply to those cases where increases were sanctioned in my Despatch No. 97 of 18th April last, in which I dealt with the Estimates for 1890. I may remind you that the probability of this decision was intimated in the Postscript to that despatch. It will also be the rule for all new appointments to the service, and for all future promotions to any of the offices now receiving at least 14 per cent. Such officers on the other hand as now receive no increase, or an increase of less than 14 per cent. to their present emoluments, will continue to be entitled to the 4/2d. rate of exchange for leave salaries and pensions, so long as they hold their present appointments on the same salaries.

8. As regards personal allowances, I may observe where such an allowance has been given in consideration of exceptional personal qualifications, or length of service, it may, if you see no objection, be continued at its present rate to the existing holder of the office, while the permanent salary of the office itself receives an increase of 35 or 20 per cent. on the rate prevailing in 1876; but where the allowance has been given

since 1875 on the ground of insufficiency of salary attached to the post, such personal allowances must, of course, be taken into account as part of the authorized increase on the 1875 rate of salary, and be merged in the future salary of the post. In all cases where it is considered proper, on this principle, to continue the separate personal allowances or part of it, I desire to receive from you a report referring me to the correspondence in which the allowance was originally approved.

9. The papers accompanying Sir W. Des Vœux's Despatch of 23rd December last, do not receipt what officers have two quarters or more in receipt of house allowances, fees, or other emoluments. I would observe, however, that the increase now sanctioned of 35 or 20 per cent. on the 1875 standard, is to be understood to be the sum of gross emoluments as compared with the gross emoluments received in that year. I request that in sending home the list of revised emoluments, as drawn up in accordance with my present instructions, it may be clearly shown in every case what were the gross emoluments in 1875, and what it is proposed that they should be for the future. This you will perceive will involve furnishing an estimate of the annual value of four quarters in case where they are allowed.

10. You are aware that if it is an object of policy with this Department that fees should be retained by officers and should be paid into the public Treasury, the salaries which they receive being calculated to cover the performance of the duties for which such fees may have hitherto been drawn. The general revision of the salaries of public officers seems to afford a favourable opportunity for promoting this reform.

11. As bearing on the general question of emoluments, I may mention that I have also had under my consideration your Despatch No. 104 of the 15th of April last, regarding the proposed establishment of a Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund. The number of cases of compassionate grants allowed to the families of deceased officers in Hongkong, makes it very desirable in my opinion that such a fund should be established and that it should be compulsory on all officers in future appointed to the permanent service of the Colony, to contribute to it. In the case of these officers not appointed from England who are about to receive 20 per cent, I think the Government would be within its rights in stipulating that the present increase in their salaries should be regarded as conditional on their joining the Fund when it is started. But the higher officer at present in the service, (appointed from England), many of whom have doubtless already insured their lives, may be left at liberty to join or not, as they please.

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Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,

PORT SAID,

MEDITERRANEAN AND

BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,

MARSEILLES, AND PORTS

OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

ALSO

LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

(ON THURSDAY, the 9th October,

1890, at Noon, the Companie's S.S.

SCHOOL EN, Commandant HOMERY,

WITH MAIIS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE

AND CARGO, will leave this Port for the

LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

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